

Stimson, Jas.

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

No. 8.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

Vol. 50

LEVIATHAN.

DISTINGUISHED in England as a *Race Horse*, and both there and here as a *Stock Horse* of the first order, will continue the present season ending 1st of July, at my stable, near Gallatin, Sumner county, at former rates, viz: One hundred dollars insurance, demandable when the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the right in her is changed; \$75 the season, payable the 1st of January next, which may be discharged by payment of \$60 within the season; and one dollar in every case to the Groom. Excellent pasture, and mares fed at one dollar per week, and every care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

LEVIATHAN has been heretofore described and seen, and his performances so repeatedly laid before the public, that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them—and his colts are well known in Tennessee, and the adjoining States, that I shall only remark, that those of each following year appear better than those that preceded, owing probably to his better condition. Those of his only season in England, and his first here, have been most popular tracks, and have beaten the best that were brought against them in both countries.

The New York Sporting Magazine speaks in terms of commendation. Lord Chesterfield's *Alexis*, 3 years old, won two good prizes against strong running, and not beaten; and his *Mammoth* walked over for a plate, which is scarcely less creditable. Major *Grennan's* filly, and Gen *Cheatam's* filly, have at 2 years old, been winners in Rutherford and Davidson; *Gen. Desha's* filly, ran at Hartsville; won the first heat in 1st 49s; second heat, was running hand-to-hand ahead, when she bolted—in these three stakes there were 18 or 20 entries—colts from all the popular horses of Tennessee. *Gen. Desha's* colt, *Sampson*, was beaten a match race last fall meeting at Nashville, by Major *Peyton's* colt, *O'Connel*, *Sampson* in bad condition, as stated by his owner before starting. There were two other races of Leviathan's colts, I have not an account of, or would here give them; they will be reported probably in the *Turf Register*. Others of his colts have been trained, and though I will not venture to say what they will do hereafter, I have no hesitation in saying, they are the best 2 year olds of which I have ever had any knowledge.—They have size, strength, speed, and lastingness.

Jan. 22, 1835. GEORGE ELLIOTT.

Mr. Editor: In the Nashville Republican of January 8th Mr. Duke W. Sumner, in his advertisement of Pacific, has made use of language, in reference to myself, personally, which is utterly beneath me to reply to; what he has there said about my horses it may not be amiss in me to notice.

It is true, Hibernia lost the race at Huntsville, she had, within the preceding thirty odd days, run two other races, and travelled near 400 miles.—Had I not gone to Kentucky last fall, I should have commenced running at Nashville, and I have no doubt that the colts of Pacific would have been served as heretofore.

Fall before last, I commenced running at Nashville, and ended at Montgomery, South Alabama. During that trip I beat "the beautiful County Maid" three times, the Red Dog twice, and that "excellent race mare, Lucilla," twice; besides others of the same stock though less known. I distanced County Maid at Florence; and at Montgomery I distanced Red Dog, and another of Pacific's colts, and, after all, though I had done nothing extraordinary. So far from boasting about it, I did not think it worth telling to my near neighbors; neither have I seen a "passing notice of it from the feeble pen of Logan." During the whole of my racing tour, fall before last, I do not remember that a colt of Pacific's, except Lucilla, won a single heat; indeed, they were so inferior to the horses they contended with as to afford but little amusement to the spectators.

As the best evidence I can give of the truth of what has been stated, I make to Mr. Sumner, or to any one else who may entertain similar opinions of Pacific's colts, the following propositions:

1st—Hibernia can beat any thing produced by the six long years toll of Pacific over the Nashville course, at the fall meeting, 1835, from two to four miles heats, agreeable to rule, for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 aside—half forfeit.

2d—I have a 3 year old Leviathan filly that can beat any of the descendants of Pacific, of the same age, at the spring meeting, 1835, over the same course, from one to three miles heats, agreeable to rule, for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 aside—half forfeit.

I have no expectation that Mr. Sumner will accept either of the foregoing propositions, but as he says he has several "traps laying in wait" for me, I hope it may be convenient for his *trappers* to take up my challenge.

Now this is not a case that *Æsop's* Fables will apply to, unless Mr. Sumner should think "the grapes were sour."

In conclusion, I have, in my first and second propositions, no regard the Nashville course, it being Mr. Sumner's own ground, but as he has several "traps laid in Red Guard," I can supply a cub for each trap, if I understand his meaning.

The allegation that Betsy Malone won to the throatlatch, and took the prize by foul riding, is as broad an insinuation against the judges and patrol of the Florence track as against me, and therefore should not have been lightly made by a high-minded sportsman.

To prevent the possibility of censure in future, I will run 3 year old Leviathans, against 3 year old Pacifics—long 2 years old, against 2 years old, and if Mr. S. will say earlins, I will go to it, the world over, and give Mr. S. choice of some distances, times and places, and he may choose the judges and patrol—the patrol—that I intend for plain English. Let Mr. S. accept some of these propositions, or hereafter attend to his own business and let other people's alone. I will wait for an answer until the 20th February, on which day, if any are accepted, we will meet at the Union Bank at Nashville, name our colts and deposit the forfeits.

4-3t P's fee \$7. GEORGE ELLIOTT.

DENTISTRY.



JAMES CHALLEN, Resident Dentist, second house from the corner of Main and Spring streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is required he will attend on Ladies at their residence who may desire his services. He promises to perform all operations in Dentistry, upon approved scientific principles.

Lexington, Dec. 21, 1833.—50-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Dr. C. W. Cloud, will find it to their interest to call, and settle their accounts before Christmas, as liberal discount will be made to all who avail themselves of this notice.

Nov. 26, 1835.

LUZBOROUGH.

THIS capital English Racer and stallion will cover, the present season which has commenced and will end on the 1st July, at Franklin, Williams' county, 18 miles south from Nashville, at \$75 the season, payable on the 25th December next, and \$25 insurance, payable when the mare is ascertained to be in foal or transferred; with \$1 each to the groom in each case. Mares fed as ordered, with grain at \$1 per week, and good and extensive pasture gratis. Good accommodation, and separate lots for mares with foal, and with young colts. Ample preparations have been made, and mares with colts will be kept apart from others. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability for either. Mares sent from a distance to Thomas Alderson at Nashville, will be immediately sent to the horse.

LUZBOUGH is a beautiful dark bay, with black legs, mane and tail, four and a half feet two inches high, has a bold and masculine, and striking beauty, and is a horse of great length, substance and power. He covered in England three seasons at ten guineas, where his colts are running with extraordinary success. In 1833 his oldest three year old colts appeared on the turf, five of them started and every one was a winner, and some repeatedly. In 1834, his colts ran with equal success.

In 1833, Luzborough, covering at the very high price in Virginia, made full seasons, and in fact was the most popular stallion east of the mountains. His colts dropped in Virginia last spring, are uniformly admitted to be remarkably strong, true and promising. He proved himself, both in England and Virginia, a very sure foal get.

LUZBOROUGH won 24 races, beat and received forfeit from 585 horses, many of them the best horses of their day—ran many races of heats, all of which he won, except one when he was beaten by a horse that had beat before, and beat afterwards—was handicapped to carry the highest weights, and remained on the turf until he was upward of eight years old, perfectly fit, and free from blemish. After commencing his successful career, he was rarely, if ever, beaten with equal weights. Most of his races were long distances for England, and won in capital style, and he was described as being "perhaps the greatest horse in the kingdom."

LUZBOROUGH'S blood is the best in England, being got by that capital stallion, Williamson's *Ditto*, his own brother to *Walton*, and winner of the Derby, in 1803, his dam by *Dick Andrews*, equal as a racer and a stallion to any horse of his day, out of the famous *Eleanor*, the best race mare of her day, winner of both the Derby and the Oaks, the only time it ever was done, dam of *Muley*, and own sister to *Julia*, the dam of *Phantom*, that covered at £52 10s, and *Cressida*, the dam of *Priam*. *Eleanor* was got by *Whiskey*, the best son of *St. Leger*, one of the best sons of *Eclipse*, out of *Young Son of Sovereign*, &c., by *Zomed*—her dam, *Grazing* by *Matchem*, the best race and stallion of his day, *Babham*, &c., &c. *Luzborough's* dam's brother, one other colt, *Picton*, (a winner 17 times) before she was purchased by the French King. After the extraordinary success of *Luzborough* and *Picton*, she was repurchased and brought back to England as a brood mare. The dam of *Sultan*, now covering at 50 sovereigns, was his sister to *Luzborough*, being got by *Williamson's* *Ditto*.—The grandson of *Emelius*, the only other stallion now covering at 50 sovereigns, was got by *Whiskey*. *Emelius*, besides being out of an own sister to *Eleanor*, *Luzborough's* grandson, was got by *Walton*, own brother to *Williamson's* *Ditto*.—*Walton*, *Phantom*, *Sultan*, *Emelius* and *Orville*, are the only horses that have covered as high as 50 sovereigns in the last 18 years. *Luzborough's* pedigree is as pure and rich as any in the world, and he is closely related to almost all the horses that are distinguished either as racers or stallions. Such is the success and promise of his colts, that application has been made to purchase him at Newmarket, the most fashionable race course in England, to carry him back to that country. His colts have won capital races at 2, 3 and 4 years old.

An interest has been purchased in *Luzborough*, after examining and being convinced of the superiority of his colts dropped in Virginia, at the price of \$16,000, and he is now offered to the breeders of the west as a good cross on their racing stock.

THOS. A. PANKEY.

Feb. 12, 1835.—7-4tP's. fee \$7.25

CASH FOR WHEAT.

ALLUVIUM MILL.

WATER STREET.

EXTRA Superfine Fine, Common, Dyspepsia, Rye and Rye FLOUR. Corn meal, Hominy, Chop, Shorts, and Bran.

WATER STREET.

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January 8th Mr. Duke W. Sumner, in his advertisement of Pacific, has made use of language, in reference to myself, personally, which is utterly beneath me to reply to; what he has there said about my horses it may not be amiss in me to notice.

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23D CONGRESS.

[SECOND SESSION]

SPEECH OF

MR. PATRICK H. POPE,

OF KENTUCKY,

Delivered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in support of the bill providing for the purchase, by the United States, of the private stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company:

MR. CHAIRMAN:

I feel profoundly grateful to honorable gentlemen for their kindness in consenting to postpone the orders of the day, to take up the bill under consideration. I will require the courtesy by being very brief. I should not say a word, sir, but that the bill before the committee is a highly important one. It involves the interests of the inhabitants of an immense region, and is entitled to the grave and respectful consideration of this body. All the citizens of the transmontane States, in greater or less degree, are interested in its fate, and they expect us to legislate upon the subject in a liberal, enlightened, and national spirit. Innumerable memorials which have been presented, they invoke the interposition of the National Legislature to disbar their trade of burthens, as injurious as they are unrighteous. They tell you that their industry and enterprise are shackled by unwonted taxation—hat their legitimate gains are subjected to the exactions of a corporation almost wholly irresponsible, and they earnestly and respectfully call upon Congress for relief. Sir, they have a deep stake in his matter. Their rights, their interests, their feelings, are all involved—Bessed with more than plenty, they are yet debarr'd a free and rightful highway to a ready market. Their surplus productions must either rot on their hands, or in their transit to market, be taxed almost at the will of a licensed corporation—a corporation most improvidently clothed with extraordinary powers, and possessed of that pernicious gift, *perpetual existence*. Let me not, sir, that these formidable powers were derived from an act of the Legislature of my own State. This fact does not render them less exceptional. The motives of those who passed the act of incorporation were pure and praiseworthy. They intended to do good, although they acted unwisely. In their anxiety to furnish facilities to the navigation of the Ohio river, they went too far. They were apprised of the difficulties and perils which the falls of the Ohio presented to the navigator, and they, therefore, incorporated a company to construct the Louisville and Portland canal. They were aware, that there was no surplus local capital, and it was to tempt the employment of foreign means in the undertaking, that the act complained of was passed. Be that as it may, the evil is unquestionably inflicted, and it is now the part of wisdom and duty to adopt the best, I may say, the only mode of correcting the error.

Mr. Chairman, if it be a part of the settled policy of this country, that objects purely, essentially, and confessedly national, shall receive the favorable consideration of the Government, the one now under discussion is most eminently entitled to it. Recollect, sir, that it is the busy, the enterprising, and increasing thousands of an immense extent of country, who demand relief—of a district of country, which stretches from clime to clime, comprehending within its circuit parts of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the whole of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas—of an extent of country which includes within its sweep, the "Great Father of Rivers" himself, and all his beautiful, unrivaled, and magnificent tributaries. Sir, as the "King of Floods" rolls his rushing and turbulent waters to the deep, he bears upon his bosom the surplus productions of all these States, and many more, much of which find a way through the Louisville and Portland Canal. From its mountain sources to its mouth, the Ohio flows freighted with the exports of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, which States receive in return, by the same communication the valuable and increasing agricultural and mineral productions of the far South and West. What object then, sir, let me inquire, is more national than the one under consideration? Throughout this wide-spread, far-reaching land, can any one be designated in which so many States and so many people are so deeply interested? Sir, there can be but one answer to these questions.

Mr. Chairman, the value of the annual commerce of the Ohio river, is estimated by the committee that reported this bill at five millions of dollars. Recent information and reflection have satisfied me that this estimate is too low. I have been credibly informed, that during the year 1833, there was freighted from the city of Cincinnati, produce of the value of four millions. If this information be correct, we may safely put down the value of the annual commerce of the Ohio river, at this time, at ten millions. This immense amount, sir, ought to be sufficient to arrest the attention and enlist the feelings and judgment of Congress in favor of the bill. But if it be not sufficient, let us look into the future, and behold, if we can, the events which time will reveal—let us look onward to the period when the forests of the west shall disappear before the axe of the emigrant, when its valleys and its hill-tops shall be peopled with laborious millions—when its mighty rivers shall be dotted, and enlivened, and variegated with valuable and beautiful gardens, and farms, and manufactorys, and villages, and towns, and splendid cities—when magnificent steamers never out of view, shall, "rejoicing as they go," bear off the surplus products of its soil, and let us inquire if its population will not have a right *then* to assume a bolder tone, and to demand from the Federal Government a dispensation of benefits and encouragement great as those granted to more favored portions of the country. Sir, do I make a wild, unreal, visionary prediction, when I say that this proud day of prosperity is not distant? I will not pretend to foretell the mighty destinies of the valley of the Mississippi, or portray the world that is there leaping into existence. But if the lessons afforded by the history of the past, give us any right to found calculations upon the future, the lapse of less than fifty years will present the living, moving, and wondrous spectacle which I have depicted. Forty-five years ago, the territory which is now the State of Ohio, was a wilderness. Nature there reposed in primeval and uninhabited grandeur, save only when it was disturbed by the prowlings of the wild beast and the roaming footsteps of the savage. Now it numbers and sustains more than a million of inhabitants, tanks the third State in the Union, and is still hurrying onward in her bright career.

In 1817, Mr. Chairman, when steam-boats began to obtain general use on the

GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.

ANDREW JACKSON,

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stately attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world." — Col. Johnson at the *Thames Dinner*.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the democratic members of both branches of the Legislature and others, held at the capitol in the town of Frankfort, on the evening of the 17th of February, 1833, for the purpose of taking into consideration (among other subjects) the propriety of recommending to the Democratic Republicans of the Union, a designated time and place of holding a National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—and of appointing a proper number of suitable delegates to represent the democracy of Kentucky in such proposed Convention. **SAMUEL DAVIES, Esq.**, of the Senate, was unanimously called to the chair, and **J. L. MURRAY**, appointed Secretary of the meeting—and the object of the meeting having been explained by an address suited to the occasion. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting before final adjournment will proceed to nominate a suitable number of delegates to represent the Democratic Republicans of Kentucky in said Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed to select one suitable person from each Congressional district, and to the State generally, as delegates to attend said Convention, and that said Committee be directed to prepare suitable resolutions with an address, to the people of Kentucky, and report the same to our next meeting—whereupon, **William T. Willis, Ambrose Bramlett, Wm. H. N. Drake, Henry C. Harris, and J. L. Murray**, were appointed by the Chair to constitute said Committee.

And thereupon the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, the 23d inst.

Monday evening, the 23d instant, the meeting convened at the capitol, pursuant to adjournment—when the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which being read and approved of by the meeting, were severally adopted, viz:

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
The circumstances which have called us together, the interesting crisis in the affairs of the National administration, and those of the democratic party in Kentucky, afford the apology for this address.

The basis of our union, and the inducements to the adoption of the Federal Constitution are happily expressed, in its preamble in the following words—*"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States."*—The powers delegated to the federal government by Constitution, are directed exclusively to those ends—The states in its adoption ever jealous of granting over much, by an early amendment, limited its construction by the following section: *"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."* The union thus established upon the firm basis of a written Constitution, the patriots who achieved it by their toil and blood spent in the revolution, and their political forecast in conceiving it; feeling that they had done enough for themselves and their posterity, retired to repose under its protection, in the enjoyment of its blessings.

From that period to the present time, our growth as a nation stands unparalleled in the annals of the world; true we have again and again been excited and convulsed by political dissensions, which have marred our domestic interests, and disturbed our private relations, yet when our national rights were outraged by foreign force, which led to the late war, we forgot in the love of country, and pride of national character, those lesser evils, and united in the expulsion of the greater. Since which time those political differences have become more widely spread, and more exciting in their character, and within a few years past have assumed such a threatening aspect, that the real patriot has cause of alarm; if not a just apprehension for the stability of our institutions. To those who love their country, and are prepared to unite in all their energies to avert the dread catastrophe, it may not be uninteresting, calmly to enquire into the real source from which those difficulties spring, animated by those feelings, we are prepared to give it as our opinion, that all the political convulsions which have agitated us a

nation, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, have grown out of the efforts of ambitious men, to claim the exercise of powers under that instrument by construction which its authors never intended to confer, and which its palpable import, its letter, and its spirit, do not authorise.

The first exercise of that constructive power as we contend, was in granting the charter of the first Bank of the United States—and which produced our first political division. The advocates of that measure early after the disturbances which it produced were called *Federalists*, its opponents *democrats* or *republicans*—The next abuses of the Constitution in the exercise of power by construction, were in the enactments of the laws under the administration of the elder Adams, called the alien and sedition laws. Those strides of power so alarmingly republican party, that they awoke from the momentary slumber of security which they indulged in, after the triumph of the revolution and the adoption of the Constitution, and hurried from power the elder Adams, and placed in his stead Jefferson, their greatest champion, and who is justly regarded at this day, as the father of the democracy of our country—The principles of his administration were so approved, that afterwards in 1811, when the federalists again sought empire, by an effort at a re-charter of the then existing bank of the United States, all its money and the influence of all the talents it had corrupted, were unable to carry the measure, and it expired by its original limitation.

The last war, a measure of necessity, had been greatly prolonged by the union of a portion of the federalists in some of the eastern states, in opposition to the energetic measures recommended by the existing administration, with a view to its speedy termination, and which had involved the country in a considerable debt—The deranged condition of our financial affairs as a nation, was seized upon by the federalists, as the appropriate season for an application for a charter of a national Bank, under the pretext of assisting the government in its fiscal operations. Some of our distinguished statesmen then in Congress, who had been reared in the democratic ranks, and been elevated by that party, had but recently spent years abroad representing the union in the character of ministers, and imbued the heretical political doctrines which govern intrigues for office, in the old world—Presuming upon the elevated stations they occupied, and the hold they had in the confidence of their countrymen, and being themselves further moved by ambitious aims towards their own elevation, did in opposition to their principles and sentiments avowed and published on other occasions, unite with the federalists, and became the successful advocates of the Bank. These men had learned in the old countries of Europe, that the money power combined with the distribution of the government revenues, skilfully directed, would make the existing administration popular. It is true that in monarchies and aristocratical governments, the money power controls, under the old kingly maxim, that *"money is power."* But whenever it shall influence the action of a Republic, it will soon cease to be such, its character will change and it will be the power, and not principles which will control it—The Bank of the United States was the most potent instrument in the hands of the federalists, for the overthrow of democracy; and its steps towards that end have been gigantic. In its early operations it prostrated our local institutions, and caused to be left in the hands of a confiding people, a large amount of discredited paper, the cause of which was by the advocates of that Bank, artfully attributed to the incompetency of state institutions, to manage monied matters; an almost general embarrassment and ruin ensued; the enterprising citizen became the victim of the desolation of the mammoth: their property was sacrificed, having become the easy prey of its favorites, its cringing supporters, known in those & even the present times, by the names of shavers, usurers, brokers & in fact attorneys. These men, having grown fat upon the spoils of the unwary & unsuspecting, together with their followers and disloyal assissns, assumed to themselves the character of *"all the decency"* of the land, while those who stood boldly forth in opposition to the bank, and in support of democratic principles were in Kentucky, denounced as the *"Mother end of society."* Animated by success, the federalists sought strength by calling into action all the influence of the money power. To that end they directed their influence in the national legislature, to increase the revenues, enrich the treasury, and buy themselves into power by its distribution; whence originated the *constructive* tariff measures, and all the *constructive* American system projects, in the shape of national roads, canals, &c. and the bribing and logrolling system, in buying up states from their allegiance to the people, and their principles, by taking stock in their internal corporations and works of improvement—While these things were in embryo the presidential election of 1824 came on, a plurality of candidates being before the people, and one having received a majority of the whole votes given, the election devolved upon Congress—The claims of the distinguished candidate General Jackson, who had received a greater number of votes than any other candidate, and who was manifestly the choice of the American people between any two of them, were overlooked, and by the direction of an intrigue, then new in this country between the federalists and faultering democrats, the office of President was conferred upon John Quincy Adams—Under his administration the doctrines of the American system party were carried to their fullest extent; after his elevation, the democratic party, believing that the principles of the constitution had been outraged, and having become alarmed at the strides which their opponents had made in the exercise of power by construction, rallied in the majesty of their strength, and in the election of 1828 gloriously triumphed, by elevating in his stead our present venerable Chief Magistrate—although defeated in the election then, and subsequently in that of 1832, the opposition have not dispaired as will be herein after shown.

Inflexible in his principles the President, vetoed the *republican* bills which were passed in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, & passed too, more with a view to produce that result, is believed by many, than from motives of public policy, and the general good. He also vetoed the bill for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, and subsequently directed or instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the deposits of the public money, in that institution. These decisive steps alarmed the federalists, in the cherishing of hopes of ascendancy. Unwilling to loose the ground they had gained, or to give up their cause, by the seductions of the bank and the feverish impatience of some of the political aspirants, who had been elevated to office under the avar of democracy, and who had been seduced from its ranks by the arts of the opposition, or had deserted them because of disappointment—a coalition was formed between the Bank, federalists, and the dispossessed, and the opposition, and, and one more grand effort was made to overturn democracy, and rear upon its ruins a monied aristocratical government. The last session of Congress, was the season of their mightiest effort—The Bank openly entered the political arena; presses & printers were subsidised; writers and lawyers were hired; and Congressmen mysteriously changed their principles; a panic ensued. Inaugural cases of pecuniary distress were depicted, and magnified; the Bank lent its aid, with all

its resources, to realize that which had been falsely pourtrayed, by the application of its screws upon its debtors, and many of its partisans were made the real victims of its own wanton pressure. In short the country was declared to be in a state of Revolution—against all this storm, the true democrats remained firm, sustained by their President with a moral courage possessed by no other man living. And what has been the result? The late fall elections in the North and elsewhere resulted in the triumph of democracy; the panic passed away; the Bank acknowledges its doom, the forced union of the triumvirate is dissolved, and the opposition are defeated, routed, and proscribed. And what may we ask? Is not the real condition of our country? At peace with all the world, the star spangled banner floats majestically over every sea—our commerce is established on the most friendly footing, with all the civilized and many of the barbarous nations of the earth; the commercial enterprise of our citizens, is rewarded by the profitable exchange of our products and manufactures; for those of every other climate and country, contributing to their wealth, and the comfort and luxuries of their countrymen; every branch of industry is in a prosperous condition—and the productions of the soil command better prices generally, than at any other period in our history as a people. As a nation we stand the proud beacon, to the oppressed and benighted of all mankind, pointing to the path of equality, prosperity and greatness.

Thus more prosperously circumstanced, what are our duties, in order to preserve and maintain this high destiny? A distinguished writer has said, *"The condition of man is with God hath given liberty to man, is eternal glory."*

We have no apprehensions that our republican institutions ever will, or ever can be overthrown, while their principles are directly attacked. It is only by stealth and indirection that they can be subverted. Ambitious men, impatient of political honors may be seduced to unite with the insidious enemy, and their misguided followers may become the unconscious instruments of the destruction of their country. To prepare against which, we hold it to be our imperative duty, ever to remain on the political watchtower. New combinations are spoken off, and efforts are making to divide our ranks. Distinguished democrats are pointed out through the instrumentality of the opposition, disorganized as it is, and candidates for the next presidency. Such a result must be averted.

Ed. The period for which our present Chief Magistrate was elected, is drawing to its close.

And although he has sailed over a tempestuous ocean, buffeted by storms, and attacked by pirates, he has thus far preserved the ship of State. A better pilot never held the helm—and manfully have the crew stood by him, even when officers of rank turned traitors to the cause. By cutting off some of its gaudy and unnecessary tackle, and disarming some of its rotten timbers of royal oak, and substituting our native live oak, she is made more sea worthy, and is in better condition to float proudly down the stream of time, and will do so, while public virtue is cherished, & love of country and patriotism honored.

The election for the next presidency is approaching, and we deem it time that the public mind should be directed towards those best calculated to supply the places of the present incumbents. We are anticipated, we apprehend, by our democratic friends throughout the state, when we recommend to their approval and for their support **MARTIN VAN BUREN**, Esq., of the state of New York, and our own fellow citizen, **Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON**, as possessing in the most eminent degree, those high prerequisites of character and principles, for the distinguished offices of President, and Vice President, of the United States. But composing only one of the twenty-four states of the union, and impressed as we are with the necessity of concentration of action, we entirely concur with our friends throughout the state, and the union, who are in favor of a National Convention, when the claims of all our distinguished statesmen, may be canvassed, and the choice of the majority be determined.—In political conflicts and high party events, experience has established the necessity of such conventions, for such purposes—and although we will cheerfully submit to the result, and support the candidates which it may recommend—we regard it as proper that we should say something of the claims of the gentlemen, we recommend to its consideration.

Although Mr. VAN BUREN, who stands unrivaled in the estimation of a majority of our friends throughout the United States, for the first office, has been unspuriously abused and slandered, by the enemies of democracy, we apprehend it will be found, to use a homely figure, that like pure coin, the more it is rubbed, the brighter he will shine; before we proceed to give a few outlines of his private and political character, we may remark in perfect truth, that there has been no man, at any period within the history of the United States, so much slandered, with so little foundation, for it; indeed we may confidently assert, that in the whole volume of charges against him, there is not proof of any one to his prejudice. He is charged to be prominent in the art of intrigue; not an incident in his life tends to affix upon him such a character, uniform in his political career, he commenced life a democrat, and has never remained so, he has never compromised his principles, or entered into leagues with his political opponents, to effect by indirection that which could not be done openly. He has been contemptuously called by his enemies, the great *"Magician,"* to them there is a seeming magic in the rare virtue of consistency, and the purity of principle which has governed his political career, a virtue which has ever frustrated the shafts of malice directed at him; and that is the only magic power he possesses. Reared to the profession of the law, and surrounded by friends of the federal party, it is rather remarkable that in early life he adopted democratic principles—devoted to that profession in which he acquired distinction, he was aroused & diverted from the pursuit by the dark cloud which overhung our country in the year 1812. In that year he was returned to the Senate of New York, the popular branch of the Legislature of that state, was then in the hands of the federalists, the Senate and Executive in those of the federalists. The federalists were united in every measure to frustrate the views of Mr. Madison, then President, in the prosecution of the war, Mr. VAN BUREN took the lead in the Senate, in its support. By the measures introduced by him, the speeches delivered, and the powerful addresses to the republican voters of the state, which eventually vanquished the federal party, and the elections of 1814 were won by the friends and supporters of Mr. Madison. When the new legislature, entirely democratic, was convened by Governor Tompkins, Mr. Van Buren had the honor to bring forward, and carry through, amidst the apathy of patriots, and the denunciations of the opposition, the most energetic war measure ever adopted in America—the classification bill as he called it, the *"conscription bill"* as they called it. "To complete his course in support of the war, and to crown his meritorious labors, to bring it to a happy close, it became Mr. Van Buren's fortune to draw up the vote of thanks of the greatest state in the union, to the greatest General which the war had produced." *"The thanks of the New York Legislature to Major General Jackson, his gallant officers and troops for their wonderful and heroic victory, in the defense of the great emporium of the west."* He was equally conspicuous in opposition to Banks and particularly to the re-charter of the Bank of the United States—in his support of Governor Clinton for giving the casting vote against it, and in his noble support of Governor Tompkins, for his Roman energy in prolonging the General Assembly (April 1812) thereby preventing legislative action, in support of the transmigratory soul of that defunct institution." A number of Banks have been established in the State, he directed his attention and digested the plan of a monetary fund system, which secures that community against apprehension of a depreciated currency. After the revival of democracy in New York, mainly produced by the distinguished efforts of Mr. VAN BUREN he became their principal head and leader, was elected Senator to Congress, and final-

ly elevated to the *Gubernatorial* chair of his native *empire state*, where he remained until called to the cabinet councils of President Jackson.—His preeminent talents pointed him out to the President, as the most fit representative of the nation, at the court of St. James, to negotiate the pending matter of difficulty existing between that and our own country; his success confirmed the propriety of his selection, but a disaffected Senate excited by the feelings of malice and envy, wrecklessly vetoed his appointment, and refused its confirmation. An indignant people outraged at the wickedness of an unwhol' combination of political aspirants, to prostrate the character of one of the most virtuous and distinguished of their statesmen, called upon him, and with acclamation elected him Vice President of the United States, a place which he has filled with dignity and propriety, in despite of all the shafts of malice of his enemies. "We will close this brief notice of Mr. VAN BUREN, with the following extract from Mr. Bentons remarks upon his character."

"I have known that gentleman (Mr. Van Buren,) long and intimately. We entered the Senate of the United States together, thirteen years ago, sat six years in seats next to each other, were always personally friendly, generally acted together on leading subjects, and always interchanged communications and reciprocated confidence; and thus occupying a position to give me an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with his principles, and the character of the result of his administration, which I have long since considered him, and induced him to fill the Presidential chair, after the expiration of President Jackson's second term. In political principles he is thoroughly democratic, and comes near the Jeffersonian standard as any statesman now on the stage of public life. In abilities, experience and business habits, he is beyond the reach of cavi, or dispute, personally he is inimitable; for the whole volume of his private life contains not a single act which requires explanation, or defence. In constitutional temperament he is peculiarly adapted to the station, and the times, for no human being could be more free from every taint of envy, malignity or revenge, or could possess in such a eminent degree, that happy conjunction of firmness of purpose, with suavity of manners, which contributed so much to the successful administration of public affairs, and is so essential and becoming, in a high public functionary."

Of Col. JOHNSON who is with like unanimity regarded by the democratic party throughout the United States, as a prominent candidate for one of the first offices in the gift of the nation, little may be said. He is a native born Kentuckian, one of her first sons, perhaps the very first born now living. His public career, both in the field and the cabinet, are so closely identified with our history as a state, for the last thirty years, that to know one, leads to the knowledge of the other. When Hull had traitorously surrendered our brave troops to the enemy—when the blood stained field of Raisin had fill'd our hearts with sorrow, and covered us with mourning for the loss of friends, fathers & brothers, and when the dark cloud of war hung heaviest over us, rendered doubly so by the treacherous designs of the federalists, of the East—he left the secure and honorable seat of Representative in Congress—hastened to his own district, rallied the drooping spirits of our countrymen, raised by his energies and his example, a Regiment of mounted men, traversed the Northwestern swamps, relieved our suffering countrymen, and drove from our border the marauding hordes of British allies. After a short repose and the recruiting of horses & men, he at the head of his Regiment returned with the gallant Shelby, and with him penetrated Canada, pursues the enemy until they had sought an ambush supposed safety and security. The opposing armies prepare for battle—the result is known—American arms triumphed—the British forces surrendered at discretion—the Indians were overwhelmed and routed, and in the conflict their great Chief *Tecumseh*, was numbered with the dead. Col. JOHNSON, now bears about him in his wounded and mangled limbs, the evidence of his daring intrepidity in the conflict. This battle was to the North, what that of New Orleans was to the South—it terminated the war in upper Canada, and relieved our Northwestern frontiers.

As a legislator, Col. JOHNSON has equal claim to our respect and admiration. For thirty years he has represented the people of Kentucky, in the Congress of the United States, with a zeal, ability and untiring industry, unequalled by any other man—uniform in his democratic principles, uncompromising in his hostility to the Bank of the United States in all its fortunes—he too has shared a portion of the denunciations of our opponents, but his public services to his country have been so preeminent, and so generally understood and known by the people, that the shafts of slander directed towards him have fallen harmless at his feet.

Whilst it is known to all, that Col. JOHNSON's services in the National Legislature, have been mainly directed to the business objects of his own constituents, and induced those of many of the people throughout every part of the union, in matters presented for the action of Congress, or the several departments of the Government; yet he has been a leader in many of the most interesting questions that have ever agitated the councils of the nation.

The counter report produced by him in defending the conduct and character of General Jackson for his military operations in the Seminole War; his reports on the Sunday mail, and imprisonment for debt, questions together with speeches made on those and on other occasions, remain monuments of his distinguished talents, liberal and enlightened policy, and devoted patriotism. The friends of General Jackson will cherish with peculiar interest, the noble and disinterested stand he took, in his behalf, when arraigned before the Congress of the United States; for input offenses committed in his energetic prosecution of the war in the South. It was the dark hour of his history, passed as he was, by ambitious rivals, more with the view to blacken his well earned fame, and to blast his growing popularity, than to defend the dignity of the laws, or the character of the nation—he has ever felt and cherished the warmest personal attachment to those who defended him against the attacks of the conspiracy. The report made that occasion by Col. JOHNSON, sustaining the conduct of General Jackson, was approved and adopted by Congress, and has been three times ratified by the American people.

With such means as our candidate, we have no cause to fear an unfavorable result, either in the union or in Kentucky. It is true that those of our party who have acted together for a few years, have exhibited themselves as in an apparent minority, in the political demonstrations which have taken place in that time, but we are far from believing that a majority of the free people of Kentucky, oppose the genuine principles of democracy, as taught us by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and by our Nicholas, our Breckinridge and others; we believe that many a genuine democrat from personal partialities and friendships have been incautiously and unwittingly led into the ranks of the opposition, that the mask is now withdrawn and their eyes are opened—and like the prodigal, only await a welcome back to their Father's House." We earnestly recommend that their *"door be opened unto them,"* and that Kentucky ever more may become united as a band of brothers, united as were our fathers in *"the great principles of democracy, and that hereafter we may with one accord, nipp in the bud any and every effort to revive those constitutional questions, which have been the fruitful sources of all our divisions."*

Resolved, That **Thomas P. Moore**, **Joseph Holt**, **Thomas J. Pew**, **James O. Harrison**, and **Lewis Sanders**, Jr. be and they are hereby nominated and appointed Delegates on behalf of the State at large; and **Thomas James and Reuben O'Hara**, of the first Congressional District; **Frederick D. Ward** and **Charles Henderson** of the second; **George Work** and **Elijah Hise** of the third; **George Wagly** and **Doctor Thomson** of the fourth; **Samuel Daviess** and **Harrison Daniel**, of the fifth; **Gen. Elias Barbee** and **Doctor Edmon-**

son, of the sixth; **Wm. P. Dovall** and **William E. Booker**, of the seventh; **Worden Pope** and **Elijah F. Nutall**, of the eighth; **John Speed Smith** and **Henry C. Harris**, of the ninth; **Matthew Flournoy** and **Wm. H. Todd</**

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1835.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Delegates appointed to represent the
DEMOCRACY of KENTUCKY
in General Convention.

Tho. P. Moore,	On the part of the State.
Joseph Holt,	
Tho. J. Pew,	
J. O. Harrison,	
L. Saunders, Jr.	
Tho. James,	First District
James O'Hara.	
F. D. Ward,	Second District
Chas. Henderson.	
GEO. Work,	Third District
Elijah Hise.	
GEO. Wagley,	Fourth District
Dr. Thompson.	
SAM. DAVIES,	Fifth District
HARRISON DANILL.	
GEN. ELIAS BARBEE,	Sixth District
DR. EDMONSON.	
WM. P. DUVALL,	Seventh District
WM. B. BOOKER.	
WORDEN POPE,	Eighth District
E. F. NUTALL.	
JOHN SPEEDSMITH,	Ninth District
HENRY C. HARRIS.	
MATHEWS FLOURNOY,	Tenth District
WM. H. TODD.	
THOMPSON WARD,	Eleventh District
THOMAS MARSHALL.	
N. D. COLEMAN,	Twelfth District
TANDY ALLEN.	
JEFFERSON PHELPS,	Thirteenth Dist.
JOHN PRATT.	

We confess our surprise at seeing in the "Commonwealth" a re-publication of Mr. Shipp's letters to President Biddle, and his replies, accompanied by the accounts of such a creature as Prentiss. All honorable men of the Bank party, unite in condemning the conduct of the Senate's committee in using the private, secret, and confidential letters of Mr. Shipp and Mr. Harper, and bringing forward the correspondence of persons now in their graves, in order to wreak their fury on private citizens, in nowise concerned in these matters, and when their writers have gone to their long account. If the Editor of the Commonwealth is satisfied to fill the humble post of retailer of the filth of the Journal, and the imitator of the infamous career of its Editor, he is welcome to his choice.—He will however gain nothing in the estimation of those even of his own party whose good opinions are worth having.

But how do "the slaves of the lamp," the tame tools of the Bank justify this outrage? The charter by which this monopoly holds its exclusive privileges, gives the distinct right to congress to examine at all times its books and papers, for the purpose of preserving a constant eye over its proceedings, and to guard against violations of that instrument. In the exercise of that clear right, the House of Representatives appointed a committee, to examine the books and papers of the institution, to ascertain whether certain charges of corruption which were loudly made against it were true. Like some trembling felon, conscious of guilt and dreading the light of truth, the Bank refused to permit the evidence to be examined, and even whilst insulting the majesty of the people confessed its guilt. It was charged with having expended money for the corruption of press members of Congress and others, and various other high crimes. Mr. Walsh declared that the Bank, by its refusal, had preserved the honor of congress! What a volume is contained in that declaration of a hired writer of the culprit. But so much was public indignation roused, that its myrmidons in the Senate determined to play the state stratagem of investigation by their own instruments to whom the books and papers of the the Bank were freely opened, and even things reported to be fair and honest in the management of the Bank except that there had been rather too much purchasing of presses and Editors!

To revenge themselves however on some of those who had aided in prostrating their last hope, this honorable committee dug up from their depositories the above correspondence, assailing the private characters of our fellow citizens in their midst comments on their private characters, to be held in reserve and published to the world to suit its malice or revenge. The letter from Lexington however, rather amuses us than otherwise, inasmuch as it affords us an opportunity of congratulating some four or five of Mr. Harper's flock, upon their having since that time made the discov-

ery of the road to the good opinion of President Biddle and his satellites here. We presume Mr. Biddle in no future letter will ever speak of them "as an unhappy specimen" of their kind, nor will he call them "totally unfit and incompetent," hereafter, since they have deserted Jacksonism and all its abominations, and been received into the pale of the true political hierarchy. Most of them have since been placed in office by Mr. Biddle's friends here, and one of them has even become "qualified" and taken his seat as a director of the Bank, whilst another was invited to accept a clerkship. O Tempora, O Mores!

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Kentucky is to adjourn this day, and probably stands adjourned at this moment for want of a quorum, as many of the members have passed through here on their way home.

The Internal Improvement Bill passed both houses and will become a law.—Judge Hewett was acquitted of the charges brought against him.

We understand that the acting Governor has nominated Messrs. John Chambers, of Mason, and E. M. Ewing, of Logan, as Associate Judges of the Appellate Court, vice Messrs. Underwood and Nicholas resigned. Also, Thomas P. Wilson, of Shelby as circuit Judge in this Judicial district, vice Judge White, deceased.—all confirmed.

LATE NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The arrival of the *Orpheus* from Liverpool brings us very late intelligence from Europe. The dates are to the 18th of January from Liverpool, and to the 14th from Paris. The Message of the President caused much excitement in France. The King instantly recalled the French Minister from the United States, and the Minister of Foreign affairs tendered to Mr. Livingston his passports to leave the kingdom. Many of the Parisians however, ridicule the blustering of the French government.

The elections were progressing in England with unprecedented animation. London sent all reform members. The contest however, is much more equal than we had imagined. The returns thus far, give 77 reformers, to 60 Tories.

The Journal of Hayre, says, commenting on the President's Message: "They have promised payment; and it is asked whether the Chambers will consider the Message as an attack on its dignity, or whether through timidity it will pass the indemnity bill. In the latter case, it will be said that our Ministry, and the cabinet at Washington, will have leaped to destroy the independence of the Chambers. If, therefore, the majority of the Chambers submit to the earnest entreaties of the Ministry, and have the weakness to pass the bill of indemnity, which it has once rejected, without a threat, it will be the Ministry, more than the subservient Chamber, that publishes opinion will accuse. The public will then be indignant at a Ministry, who, forgetful of all nationality, have plotted with the American government, to destroy the independence of the French Chambers," &c.

The Paris Journal des Debats, ridicules some proceedings in the French Chambers on the 10th, when a member depicted the consequences of a war with America.

From the London Morning Post of January, 16.

An extraordinary express has brought us the whole of the Paris Journals of Wednesday. The Moniteur publishes in its official part the following important article.

"The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified the resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris, informing him at the same time that the passports which he may be in need of in consequence of that communication, are at his disposal.

"In the execution of the engagements entered into by France, the Project of Law relative to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies. A clause will be added to it intended to project (garantir) effectually such French interests as might be endangered."

The Journal des Debats inserts the foregoing article, the impending publication of which, having been rumored on Tuesday evening, is noticed in most of the Journals of Wednesday, morning. The Temps cannot persuade itself that the Bill will be presented to the Deputies.

"It is this evening affirmed," says the National, "that the Moniteur of to-morrow morning is to announce that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, has received his passports, and that M. Serrurier, Minister of France in the United States, has been recalled. War is therefore declared."

"But at the same time that the Royalty of the 7th of August gives such satisfaction to its outraged dignity, it orders its ministers to present after to-morrow to the Chambers of Deputies, the Treaty with the United States, and in the course of eight days peace will be made." Our Paris correspondent observes that the Moniteur's announcement has excited more derision than alarm.

Lowell, Mass.—The following statistical account of the manufacturing village of Lowell, is taken from the Boston Mercantile Journal. It was furnished by William Austin, Agent of the Lawrence Corporation.

Yards of Cloth made per annum, 39,170,400; pounds of Cotton consumed, 12,256,400. Assuming half to be Upland, and half New Orleans and Alabama, the consumption, in bales, is 34,800; a pound of Cotton averaging 3.2-10th yards, 100 lbs. Cotton will produce 89 lbs. Cloth.

As regards the health of persons employed, great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that 6 of the females out of 10 enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males one half derive the same advantage.

As regards their moral condition and charter, they are not inferior to any portion of the community.

Average wages of Females, clear of board, \$1.90 per week; do. do. of males, clear of board, 80 cents per day; Medium produce of Loom on No. 14 Yarn, 38 to 49 yds. per day; do. do. No. 30, 25 to 30 yds.; average per spindle, 1.1-10th yd. per day. Persons employed by the Companies are paid at the close of each month. The average amount of wages paid per month \$89,000. A very considerable portion of the wages is deposited in the savings bank. Consumption of Starch per annum, 310,000 lbs; do. of Flour for do. in Mills, Print Works and Bleachery, per annum, 3,800 brls. do Charcoal, per annum, 500,000 bushels.

To the above may be added, the extensive Powder Mills of O. M. Whipple, Esq.; the Lowell Bleachery; Flannel Mills; Card and Whip Factory; Planing Machine; Reed Machine; Grist and Saw Mills, together employing about 300 hands, and a capital of \$300,000. Also, in the immediate vicinity, Glass Works, and a Furnace, supplying every description of Castings.

On the 1st of June next, the Middlesex Company will manufacture 500 yards of Satin per day, in addition to the above, and the consumption of Wool will then be 2000 lbs. per day in their establishment. The Locks and Canals, Machine Shop, including among the 22 Mills, can furnish machinery complete for a Mill of 5000 Spindles in four months, and lumber and materials are always at command, with which to build or rebuild a Mill in that time, if required.

From the Globe.

Extract from Mr. CALHOUN'S speech S. C. the place of his nativity, delivered on the 27th May, 1825.

"Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancement of its true interest, nor your disposition to make the necessary sacrifices to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of all such measures; the gradual increase of the Navy, a moderate Military establishment, properly organized and instructed, a system of fortification for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the period of war, and restrictions; and, finally, a system of connecting the various portions of the country by a judicious system of internal improvement. Nor again was I mistaken in your character."

The above passage from Mr. Calhoun's self-congratulating address, in which he divides the praise with his constituents for bearing the necessary sacrifices, shows conclusively how false are all the denials which have been put in, as to his having been the advocate of the American system in extenso. Mr. Calhoun himself, and all the nullifying prints under his control, have defended his advocacy of the protective Tariff in his speech of 1816, upon the pretence that it was a temporary measure, not a system; but here we have Mr. Calhoun almost ten years after, boasting of it as "an enlightened system of measures," for which he felt bound to acknowledge the virtuous self-delusion of his constituents in making sacrifices to sustain.

But we do not quote the passage merely to show that Mr. Calhoun has attempted recently to produce deception in the South, by denying his support of the protective policy as part of "a system of measures"—we quote it to show that in the year 1825, which Mr. Calhoun has selected in his Report to compare with that of 1833, to mark the increase of expenditure and Executive patronage, was the identical year in which he was congratulating himself upon having put in motion the whole American System. In his Report of Monday last, he inveighs against multiplication of public offices and agents, as marking the progressive corruption of the Government. According to the synopsis of the Report given in the Intelligencer, the year 1825 was selected by Mr. Calhoun because he then thought the extent of Executive patronage "too great"—and yet, we now give his own speech, showing that he was at the moment congratulating himself before an assemblage of his constituents, for having put in motion almost the whole "system of measures" out of which the increase of revenue—the increase of expenditure—and the increase of patronage, has grown; and he attempts to fasten on the present Administration the odium of results growing out of this system, when he well knows that the President has labored from the first hour of his Executive existence, to put an end to the whole scheme of corruption which had been devised by Mr. Calhoun—by which in 1825, he reached the Vice Presidency, getting, in part, the same Northern vote that brought Mr. Adams into the House

as a candidate for the Presidency—and by which he (Mr. Calhoun) expected finally to attain the Presidency himself. The extract we have given, shows the association of mercenary interests to which Mr. Calhoun looked to advance his prospects. They were, "A GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE NAVY"—"A MODERATE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT"—"A SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COAST"—"A RESTORATION OF SPECIE CURRENCY"—(this is a circumlocution, a metaphorical way of naming the effect for the cause, which prevented his constituents from perceiving that Mr. Calhoun embraced, in his system of measures, the GREAT MAMMOTH BANK)—"A DUE PROTECTION OF MANUFACTURES"—"A SYSTEM OF CONNECTING THE VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE COUNTRY BY A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS." It was upon this broad bottom of interwoven interests, that Mr. Calhoun took his stand as Vice President.

The tariff which brought in the whole manufacturing interest—"they Navy," "the Army" were rallied by the "gradual increase" proffered to them. The fortifications were to draw into his service the seaboard States—and internal improvements were to link to his car the western States, while the BANK was to bring with it the commercial classes and all the capitalists—the metallic gentry and stock-jobbers.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The attempts to render the Post Office Department unpopular by the enemies of the Administration is nothing more than might be expected, after the repeated shameful exposures, which the conduct of these men have brought on themselves.

The horrid attempt to divide the Union, by a portion of this same faction, under the guise of nullification and the backing which they received from the rest of the same party, North and West, affords the most conclusive evidence of the want of patriotism, and all regard for the principles which should influence men in high stations. By allowing for heavy sums not brought into their estimate, is a moderate calculation to say that both houses of Congress, have wasted more than Two hundred thousand Dollars, in the attempt to assail General Jackson through the Post Office Department; only allow the officers of that department, half that sum, to publish and circulate all which it could prove against these easy men, as much concerned for the honor of the country, what would be their standing? and in what light must they be held? Would you believe it gentle reader, that many of these same men are in the daily practice of violating the Post Office laws sanctioned by themselves.

It is a lamentable fact which has never been sufficiently exposed, that too many members of all parties pay little attention to some of the provisions of the Post Office laws; but there is this wide difference, that a sense of justice restrains and has restrained the friends of General Jackson under former administrations as well as the present, from complaining of extra allowances, to Contractors likely to be ruined by an increase of duty—while the members composing the party most deadly hostile to General Jackson, are not restrained by any considerations; not even while the millions of pounds, printed at the expense of their constituents, is lading down the mails, do they refrain from the most unjust charges.

If a sense of justice has no influence with such men, it might be supposed that a sense of shame would restrain them; how many of the members of Congress, engaged in this attempt are free from the practice of Franking the letters of others, and defrauding the country out of the amount of more money than they pay for the hard services of mail contractors and mail carriers, which is refused by these conscientious gentlemen. The honest people of the United States have no conception of the frauds committed by some of these very men, now so tender of public money, that they can not consent for a mail carrier or contractor to receive a just compensation for the most dangerous and severe duties in our country. None of these gentlemen are expected to acknowledge or deny the frauds they are committing, but there is a mode by which their friends may relieve them from all suspicion; and as it is presumed the honest farmer who supports his country by cheerfully paying his tax, never supposed his member of Congress was concerned in cheating the revenue, and the poor hard working mail carrier out of his just reward. To place this matter out of the reach of doubt let a few, say two or more substantial men of each Congressional district represented by the above conscientious members opposed to the extra allowance to mail carriers and contractors ask the following questions, and place the same in some news paper, so that the names of the parties may be known, and if the same is not contradicted, then let the said member pass for an honest man.

These questions are such, as any man engaged in the attempt to reduce the pay to mail contractors ought for his own sake to answer:—

Question 1st.—How many thousand speeches of Webster, Calhoun, and

others have you franked under 2 oz. the extent of your privilege, and how many over including Books &c.

Question 2nd.—How many thousand franks have you given out to your friends to enable them to frank what they pleased.

Question 3d.—How many thousand letters and other papers have you franked for others, contrary to the Post Office laws.

Question 4th.—Have you ever knowingly and wilfully evaded the laws by which the revenue of the Post Office department has been regulated.

Question 5th.—Are you willing to make a motion at the next session of Congress, and to urge the passage of a resolution to send for persons, papers, &c., to enable a committee of your body appointed by the Post Master General, to test the truth of the answers you have given to my five questions?

There is nothing so absurd as may be supposed, in the necessity of a tribunal to test the conduct of members of Congress. When they form strong majorities, the constitutional tribunal of the people, unaided by friends is but a poor sort of court to try an artful member. The waste of time on silly measures, could be borne, but the waste of time for the wicked purposes so common at this day, is a crying sin for which this nation is bleeding at every side. To bring Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun together and then to prevent Webster from setting up for himself, has engaged the attention of the small members at a cost to the nation which the people ought to know.

A CITIZEN.

MARRIED—On Sunday the 22d inst. by the Rev. N. H. Hall Mr. JAMES COG-WELL to MARGARET A. BROOKS, both of this city.

DIED.—The Hon. DAVID WHITE, Circuit Judge for this Judicial district, on Wednesday last, at his residence in this county.

On Sunday morning last, at her residence near this place Mrs. Elizabeth Blanton, consort of Harrison Blanton, Esq.

On Friday evening last, John Preston, infant son of Orlando Brown, Esq.

On Sunday morning last, Henry, son of Henry Wingate, Esq. aged about two years.—*Argus.*

Gen. Wade Hampton recently died in South Carolina.

Lowest Prize, \$9—Tickets only \$5.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets in this brilliant Scheme may be had for \$140.

(See Schedules if you want the Capital, as there will be a return for Tickets and be sure to address

J. S. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New-York.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling.

CLASS NO. 3—FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Feb. 28.

CAPITALS.

2 OF \$10,000;

\$10,000! \$10,000! \$3,000!

2,000 dolls.—20 of 500 dolls.—30 of 200 dolls, &c. &c.

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS,
Certificate of a package of 23 whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will cost only \$60.—Pack-
ages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

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